

Precision

MAR . 1970
Vol. 14 No. 11
Fifty Cents

Phil Carney
a magazine
for shooters
by shooters

SHOOTING



Become a Charter Member . . . Join IBS Now!

BENCHREST

Shooting Primer

Should one be inquisitive about the sport of Bench Shooting, but doesn't know how to start, he should read these instructions:

The act of Bench Shooting consists of sitting at a bench with a rifle resting on sand bags. The object of this position is to eliminate, as much as possible, the errors encountered in the process of holding and firing a rifle. Bench Shooting is a sport, competitive or individual. The personal satisfaction gained in the ability to place one bullet on top of another, thus making a one hole group at 100 Yards and often at 200 Yards, has captivated an enthusiastic interest of many shooters for this kind of sport. It is particularly suited to both men and women who are not interested in indulging in the more vigorous or active sports. Therefore many Bench Shooters are of the older set. This does not mean, however, that it does not present a challenge to the younger shooter; it will engage and tax his capabilities as well.

The current popularity of this kind of shooting was generated in the years 1949 and 1950. At that time a competitive program was introduced and has since been expanded.

Once an individual has selected the most appealing Bench Class, it is very

important that he attends some of the Matches. Here he will learn much by asking questions, observing the equipment and methods used for loading and shooting. Any Bench Shooter is more than anxious to help a newcomer.

The equipment needed to participate is available, for the most part, from PRECISION SHOOTING advertisers. It includes rifles, telescopes, rests, sand bags, loading tools, bullets, cleaning materials, powder, primers, etc.

Lastly, if possible, get the advice of a person in the game before making purchases.

Should an individual or a club wish further information, write to M. H. Walker, R.D. #1, Mohawk, N. Y. 13407; or the Editor of PRECISION SHOOTING.

Here is your ticket to join the newly organized **International Benchrest Shooters — IBS.**

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| ☐ Associate Member (no magazine) — \$4.00
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For membership make checks payable to IBS. For subscription ONLY make checks payable to Precision Shooting.

Mail either to
PRECISION SHOOTING
8 CLINE STREET
DOLGEVILLE, NEW YORK 13329

PRECISION SHOOTING

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

PRECISION SHOOTING is printed by letterpress. Display cuts are to be furnished by the advertiser. Advertising engravings will be made at standard rates if good black and white glossy prints are provided. Displays will be made to Advertiser's specifications. All normal composition will be set according to our own standards. Rate cards will be mailed to Advertisers on request.

About the Cover

168 grain Sierra bullets with critical focus on the hollow points. See complete story by A. H. Angerman starting on page 12.

IBS MEMO

New Targets & Charter Members

New IBS targets are in process. All clubs holding IBS shoots this year should **order immediately.** Mail order to: Emory L. Tooly, Box 148, Dolgeville, N. Y. 13329. Prices will be established and not greater than former rates.

At the moment, 100 and 200 yard B.R. targets will be in cartons of 500 only. Hunter targets will be sold in cartons of 250. All clubs having official NBSA targets on hand may use them.

All who become members of IBS before the next annual meeting of the organization shall be classified as **charter members.** The annual membership fee is \$8.00 — Life membership is being considered and should be reported out of committee in the next few weeks.

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1970 TENTATIVE MATCH SCHEDULE INTERNATIONAL BENCHREST SHOOTERS

Apr. 19, York (H) *
Apr. 26, Dauphin (H) *
May 3, Hamburg (H) *
May 10, Harvey's Lake (H) *
May 17, York (H) *
May 24, Council Cup (H) *
May 29-30-31, Fassett (All V.)
May 31, Dauphin (H) *
June 7, Sulphyr Spa. (H) *
June 7, Fassett (H) *
June 14, Harvey's Lake (H) *
June 13-14, Council Cup (H.B. & H.V.)
June 21, York (H) *
June 20-21, Johnstown (H.B. & H.V.)
June 28, Dauphin (H) *
July 3-4-5, Council Cup (All V.)
July 5, Sulphyr Spa (H) *
July 12, Harvey's Lake (H) *
July 19, York (H) *
July 23-26, Fassett (IBS All V. Championship)
July 26, Dauphin (H) *
Aug. 2, Sulphyr Spa. (H) *
Aug. 9, Council Cup (H) *
Aug. 16, York (H County Championship) *
Aug. 23, Dauphin (H) *
Aug. 21-22, Council Cup (IBS HB Championship & Aug. 23 if overrun)
Aug. 30, Harvey's Lake (H) *
Sept. 6, Hamburg (H) *
Sept. 6, Blue Trail, Conn. (H.V. & L.V. State Championship)
Sept. 13, Dauphin (H) *
Sept. 12-13, Johnstown (H.V. & L.V. New York State Championship)
Sept. 19-20, York (IBS H Championship) *
Sept. 27, Sulphyr Spa. (H) *
Oct. 4, Fassett (H) *
Oct. 11, Dauphin (H) *
Oct. 18, York (H) *
Oct. 25, Harvey's Lake (H) *
Nov. 8, York (H) *

NOTE: The above dates are classified as tentative. Clubs that were unable to have a representative at the Jan. meeting should contact Paul

J. Hart, R.D. #2, Lafayette, N. Y. 13084. Phone 315 NX 6-5624.

NOTE: The Hunter Rifle matches are not closed dates for the other competitive H.B. and Varmint classes. They are compatible meaning H.B. and Varmint classes can be held on the same dates.

NEW HUNTER RIFLE CLASSIFICATION

0-228 — Novice Class
229-239 — Hunter Class
240-250 — Master Class

EASTERN REGION NBRSA MATCH SCHEDULES (Tentative)

April 18-19, Reeds Run—B.R. - H.V.
May 16-17, Reeds Run—B.R. - H.V.
May 30-31, Chippewa—B.R. - H.V. 300M Course
July 4,5, Reeds Run—H.V. - L.V. - S Eastern Region Championship
Aug. 4-5-6-7, Reeds Run—B.R. Nationals
Sept. 5-6, Reeds Run—B.R. Eastern Region Championship
Aug. 25-28, Midland, Texas—NBRSA Varmint Nationals

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RIVER BEND GUN CLUB January 18, 1970

LIGHT VARMINT — 100 Yards

	1	2	3	4	5	Agg.
1. Frank Fife, Decatur, Ga.	.339	.240	.211	.730	.508	.405
2. Jim Hiers, Atlanta, Ga.	.960	.479	.853	.453	.700	.689
3. Homer Bush, Duluth, Ga.	.770	.965	.828	.730	.616	.781
4. Don Ganas, Warner Robins, Ga.	1.344	.806	1.204	1.846	1.113	1.269

EQUIPMENT

Name	Cal.	Action	Scope	Barrel	Twist	Gunsmith	Load	Bullet
Fife	.308	40X	K-10	Hart	1-14	Hart	39-3031	168 Sierra
Hiers	6x47	Sako	Unertl 14	A&M	1-12	Douglas	24 1/4-4895	75 Sierra
Bush	.244	40X	Red. 12	Rem.	1-12	Rem.	36-3031	60 Sierra
Ganas	6mm	700	Red. 12	Rem.	1-10	Rem.	45-4350	75 Sierra

UNLIMITED — 100 Yards (5 ten shot groups)

	1	2	3	4	5	Agg.
1. Louis Burress	.473	.802	.496	.569	.411	.550
2. Frank Fife	.484	.541	.757	.612	.474	.566
3. Homer Bush	.571	.571	.526	.611	.681	.592
4. Bob Browne	.902	.561	.481	.601	.496	.608
5. Heyward Propes	.846	.696	.702	.759	.706	.741
6. W. H. Roberts	.769	.695	.534	1.012	1.196	.841
7. Jim Hiers	1.066	.913	.486	1.033	.914	.882
8. Walt Shaffer	1.428	.964	.900	.866	.866	1.004
9. James Boettcher	.826	.923	.601	.620	2.099	1.015
10. Dr. H. P. McDonald	1.044	.983	.765	1.493	1.083	1.074
11. Bob Mulligan	.846	1.323	1.399	.851	.959	1.075

EQUIPMENT

Name	Wt.	Cal.	Action	Sleeve	Scope	Barrel	Twist	Gunsmith	Load	Bullet
Burress	13.5	.222	700-Hart	Ly-20	Hart	1-14	C. Hart	19.8-H 103	Hornady 53	
Fife	30	.308	40X	U-20	Hart	14	R. Hart	39-3031	168 Sierra	
Bush	13.5	22-250	40X	U-15	Rem.	14	Rem.	33-3031	53 Sierra	
Browne	13.5	222M	40X	Ly-20	Hart	14	Hart	23.5-4198	B&A	
Propes	14 1/2	.222	FN	Ly-20	Douglas	12	Womack	20.6-4198	53 Sierra	
Roberts	14.5	.222	Rem.	U-20	Rem.	14	Rem.	20-4198	53 Sierra	
Hiers	10	6x47	Sako	U 14	Douglas	—	Douglas	24.5-4895	75 Sierra	
Shaffer	10 1/2	22-250	Rem.	Red-20	Rem.	—	Rem.	34-3031	53 Sierra	
Boettcher	13 1/2	222M	40X	Ly-20	Rem.	14	Rem.	26-BLC 2	53 Sierra	
McDonald	13 1/2	6x47	40X	U-16	Hart	10	Hart	24.5-4895	75 Sierra	
Mulligan	16	22-250	Spgf.	U-20	Douglas	—	Douglas	4831	53 Sierra	

When the smoke cleared at River Bend's first registered match, Louis Burress of Greenville, S. C. carried off the 1st place trophy in the Unlimited class. Frank Fife of Decatur, Ga. was second and Homer Bush of Duluth, Ga. was third. Bob Browne of Atlanta ran a close fourth having a flyer on his first target. Bob had a nine shot tack hole that measured just a little over .300 but his flyer ran his group up to .902 and dropped him back into fourth spot. There

were eleven competitors in the match.

The Light Varmint match was won by Frank Fife of Decatur, Ga., Jim Hiers of Atlanta was second and Homer Bush of Duluth, Ga. carried home the third place trophy.

The present range at River Bend is limited to 100 yards; however, we hope to have a 200 yard and 300 meter range in the future. Shooting conditions were good, partly cloudy, 55° with moderate to gusty winds.

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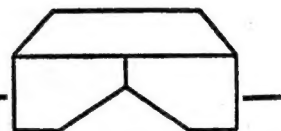
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SNO-BALL LEAGUE

SNO BALL BENCH REST LEAGUE Millerton, N. Y.

The first match of the 1970 season for the Sno Ball Bench Rest League started off on Jan. 18th with freezing temperatures and hot competition. Held at the Millerton, N. Y. Gun Club on Rte. 22, bench placement and repairs were all set weeks before and the heavy snow drifts and narrow plowed area were corrected by Maurice Costine and his Jeep during the morning hours prior to the match. Registration and scoring of both the Heavy Varmint and Hunter class targets were taken care of by Bob Baker and Tom Briggs assisted by Jan Chock. Bruce Baker handled the target changes quickly with the aid of his father's Skidoo.

There was a total of 54 guns registered with 35 shooters in HV class and 19 shooters in the Hunter class. Many new competitive prospects made their first match and most seem anxious for the successive matches.

Heavy Varmint results as follows:

GROUP

1. Myles Hollister	.5182
2. Chas. Magnante	.5428
3. John Kohler	.5694
4. Ken Viara	.5935
5. Bob Adamovich	.6031
6. Bob White	.6068
7. Francis Vahle	.6243
8. Mal Barron	.6250
9. Geo. Stannard	.6353
10. John Hollister	.6760
Last Place	1.5531

SCORE

(possible 400)

1. Chas. Magnante	387
2. Mal Barron	385*
Joe Marinko	385*
3. Mel Howard	382
4. Myles Hollister	381
5. Seely Masker	378
6. Geo. Stannard	376
7. Francis Vahle	373
8. E. Ferguson	372
9. Crawford Hollidge	370
10. P. Leonard	368
Last Place	254

* Tie

Under the new HUNTER SCORING SYSTEM there were no Master Class shooters in the Hunter Matches. Top ten scores as follows:

1. G. Waltz	234
2. C. W. Hall	231
3. Geo. Stannard	229

PRECISION SHOOTING MARCH '70

4. Mal Barron	229
5. Mel Howard	229
6. Ray Tonnessen	228
7. Chas. Magnante	228
8. Ira Farnsworth	227
9. John Kohler	225
10. R. Czarkowski	224
Last two places	68

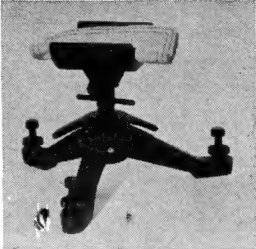
We had two youngsters (low teens) shooting and three ladies. Several of the shooters came from the Canadian line area in Vermont, also some from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The enthusiasm of anyone who would drive over the icy roads that day and that far to make a shoot, really makes

the effort worthwhile to the league sponsors. Thanks to one and all for the splendid cooperation and for the attendance that made this our largest shoot to date.

* * *

The second match of the season was held on February 2nd. The conditions were kind to us for a change with warming weather, well above the freezing point and later in mid-afternoon the sun came through often enough to cause a little confusion with some weird light changes. Shooting commenced at noon (on the
(Next page please)

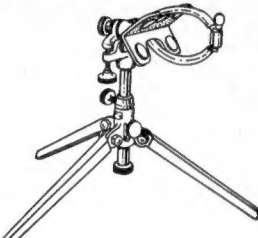
SBR-1 Standard Benchrest Stand W/3 sandbags ----- 23.50



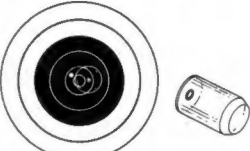
FSA Jumbo Type Fore End Stop, mention rifle, from ----- 5.75



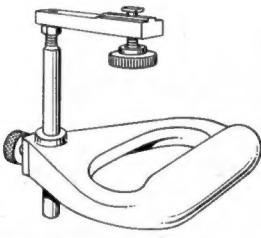
AAT All Angle Tripod, mention scope, gray or green ----- 22.75



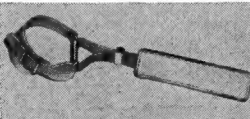
C-H X100 MAGNIFYING .22 Cal. scoring gauge; will not damage the shot hole ----- 4.00



#1 Standard MR Cairo Palm Rest, aluminum 21.50



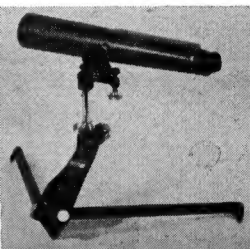
186 Midcentury Cuff Combination ----- 11.00



Freeland Sling Keeper, a fine necessity -- 1.50



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B&L SAGE color ----- 26.75

FSB JUMBO fore-end stop Q/WD swivel & stud, mention gun ----- 9.50	Lyman SUPERTARGETSPOT SCOPE 15-20 or 25X ----- 135.00
184 DELUXE CUFF & QD Hook, give arm circumference ----- 6.25	#10-A EAR PROTECTORS ----- 11.00
FREELAND TUBE REAR SIGHT, mention rifle and front sight (Adapter base for Freeland Tube sight if needed \$4.50) ----- 50.00	LEE LOADER, Mention Caliber and Ga. (NOT 10 ga.) ----- 9.95
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Freeland cleaning guide for Anschutz, Win. & 40X ----- 6.50	REDDING "MASTER" Powder and Bullet scale ----- 16.50
Freeland "AR" shooting mat, 70" long ----- 31.00	Redfield Olympic rear sight, less base ----- 24.95
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	LEE SONIC EAR VALVES ----- 4.95

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minute) and was completed with 4 relays in each of the three matches before 4:30. The target detail, Bob Baker, Tom Briggs and sno mobile target runner Bruce Baker, made the target changes in just minutes and all scoring was completed and tallied within 15 minutes after the last targets were brought in. A total of 49 guns were registered, with 43 shooters attending. There were a few visitors on hand and there is hope that some of them will be induced into the fold.

We had the opportunity of inspecting the samples of the new International Bench Shooters Assn. Varmint and Hunter Targets submitted by Bob White of Bloomfield, N. J. who is doing the initial art work and preparation of litho plates for the new improved targets. It was the opinion of most of the shooters that the aiming square position in the target raised one circle is a big improvement. The Hunter target has a slightly more isolated sighting bull which is a definite advantage to the new shooter just beginning his indoctrination to this growing group of bench resters.

Frank Tirrell sneaked in with a real dandy of a wind flag that practically computes the slightest wind

changes. I think I could become so intrigued with watching the dern thing I would run out of shooting time.

Trophies were awarded for the Jan. 22nd matches, special pewter type mugs for first place group and score in the Varmint class and mugs and ash trays of the same for the Hunter class shooters. The trophies are usually given at the match following the winning of them. Our thanks to Ira Farnsworth for his interest and efforts in getting the large contingent of shooters from the Burlington, Vermont area; also to Bill Dedrick of the Powder Keg Gunshop for his recruitment of several new shooters. We hope all the shooters can work on someone new so we can fill the four relays and get the 64 shooters necessary to do it. Our thanks to all, staff and shooters, for the splendid cooperation that helps the shoot to run smoothly and quickly.

John W. Dewey

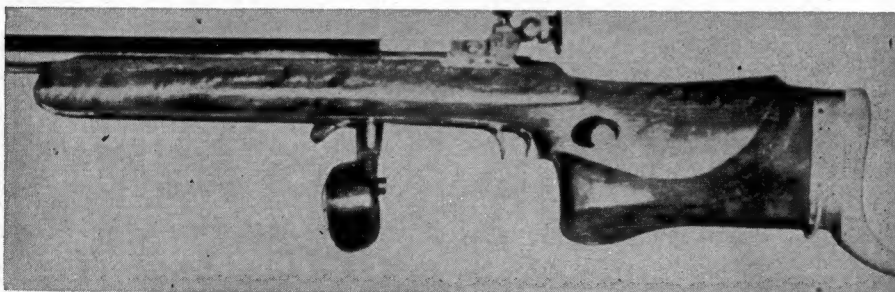
Heavy Varmint results:
GROUP
(29 Shooters)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Ken Viara | .3197 |
| 2. Myles Hollister | .3621 |
| 3. Francis Vahle | .3732 |

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- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 4. Joe Marinko | .4106 |
| 5. Mal Barron | .4146 |
| 6. Bob Wade | .4353 |
| 7. Chas. Magnante | .4405 |
| 8. Bill Dedrick | .4503 |
| 9. Bob Cupo | .4705 |
| 10. Chas. Santarpia | .4966 |
| Last Place | 1.0153 |

SCORE
(Possible 400)

- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 1. Chas. Magnante | 395 |
| 2. John Hollister | 392* |
| Bob Wade | 392* |
| 3. Joe Marinko | 391 |
| 4. Geo. Schreyer | 390 |
| 5. Mal Barron | 388 |
| 6. Ray Tonnessen | 387 |
| 7. Geo. Stannard | 384 |
| 8. Al Cupo | 378 |
| 9. Myles Hollister | 377 |
| 10. Seely Masker | 375 |
| Last Place | 179 |

* Tie

Some of the above shooters are using Sporter Varmint and Light Varmint rifles in the Heavy Varmint competition, as they put it, to sharpen up for the next season's Registered Shoots.

In the Hunter Rifle match, no no master class scores were turned in with the new scoring system of a score of 240 and better for that classification.

Top ten scores (20 shooters):

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Ira Farnsworth | 239 |
| 2. Francis Vahle | 231* |
| Ray Tonnessen | 231* |
| 3. Richard Czarkowski | 225 |
| 4. George Stannard | 222 |
| 5. Mal Barron | 217 |
| 6. Charlotte Magnante | 217 |
| 7. G. Waltz | 214 |
| 8. B. Kinney | 210 |
| 9. Bob White | 206 |
| 10. D. Rogers | 202 |

* Tie

Breakdown for classification as follows:

No Masters

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1st place Hunter | Ira Farnsworth |
| 2nd (Tie) | Francis Vahle |
| | Ray Tonnessen |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1st place Novice | George Stannard |
| 2nd place Novice | Mal Barron |
| 3rd place Novice | G. Waltz |
| 4th place Novice | Charlotte Magnante |
| 5th place Novice | B. Kinney |
| 6th | Bob White |
| 7th | D. Rogers |
| 8th | N. St. Pierre |
| 9th | J. Doustou |
| 10th | B. Reid |

PRECISION SHOOTING MARCH '70

MORE ON Bullet Dies

A most welcome result of my article on bullet dies has been information as to their producers, one of the most often asked questions. They are:

PAT B. MCMILLAN
4908 E. Indiakola
Phoenix, Ariz. 85018

I have known Pat for ten years as a tough bench rest competitor and a top flight gunsmith. I have had no experience with his dies or bullets but they are given high praise by good authorities in the southwest.

DON J. RORSCHACH
Rorschach Precision Products
P.O. Box 1254
Waco, Texas 76703

I know Don only by correspondence. He operates a precision tool and die shop specializing in work to a fraction of a tenth of a thousandth. His description of an expensive English profiling lathe which will duplicate the ogive of a swage reamer to laps leaves me drooling. He should produce excellent dies. He offers to produce reamer blanks, laps, etc. for home workshopers. Write for his literature.

ROBERT H. SIMONSON
Route 7, 2129 Vanderbilt Rd.
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49002

I have little knowledge on Mr. Simonson other than that Michigan shooters at the 1969 Varmint Nationals recommend him highly.

All of the above make steel dies. It is interesting to find that inflation has not set in here to the extent it has in other items of gracious living. Seven or eight years ago steel dies cost about \$180.00. Today the price appears to be about \$200.00. The beginning shooter is quite often concerned about the wear in steel dies and debate the choice of steel or carbide, the cost of the latter being about twice the cost of steel. No doubt this confusion arises from past thinking that an exact fit of bullet to groove is necessary. Today's opinion is that, within reasonable limits, fit is unimportant. To be more specific a bullet .0002" under to .0003" over groove diameter is acceptable. Even .0003" over is not a positive upper limit. One shooter at last year's Nationals was shooting .2247" bullets in .222 cal. and happily doing very well. With this in mind and knowing that

steel dies wear at the rate of about .0001" for each 10,000 bullets we can decide which is the best buy. As an example, if groove diameter of a .222 cal. is .2241" and the die starts at .2240" it will make 50,000 bullets before it gives up the ghost. None of this is meant to discourage the perfectionist who wants to be sure that wearing of his dies does not affect the accuracy of his pet gun. If the extra cost is not a consideration, by all all means get carbide.

Although BIEHLER AND ASTLES, makers of bullet dies which are still the standard to which all others are compared, have long been out of business they still have several hundred copies of their brochure describing their dies. With numerous beautiful drawings and instructions for bullet making it is as up to date today as when it was written. It belongs in the library of everyone interested in bullets. The price is one dollar and, the cost of envelopes and stamps being high, it would be a nice gesture to add another two bits to cover these. Write to RAY M. BIEHLER, 1597 Ridge Road W., Rochester, N. Y. 14615. Please do not write to Ray with questions; his time and duties just do not permit. Send these to Precision Shooting which welcomes them and will publish those of universal interest.

One last note. Don Rorschach has properly pointed out that carbon tetrachloride is toxic and that Dow Chlorothene Nu should be used to thin lard oil for reaming. Having, in the past, used so much of it for cleaning electronic parts without noticeable harm this warning was inadvertently overlooked and I stand corrected. Since writing the die making article I have acquired Bob Brownell's FLUTE JUICE and TAP MAGIC. They are great and should be in every shop, even though you never intend to build a bullet die.

W. J. Purcell
R.D., Box 21-A
Howes Cave, N. Y. 12092

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APPELT, Lanark, Ill.

Editor's Column

Dear Mr. Stannard:

My neighbour, Alfred Walker, invited us to a Boxing Day lunch with a few friends at a little village near Oxford, and your name was naturally mentioned in loquacious Alfred's conversation. He is keeping as well as can be expected despite recurring heart attacks, but at present he is hibernating at home to escape our miserable weather.

I want to touch on your interest in Bench Rest shooting. Although I see fairly regular reports in the "American Rifleman", I wonder if you have access to information which would give more complete lists of say 100 yard groups than just the top 10 achieved in the different classes (excluding unlimited class) by all the contestants at any major meeting.

Inevitably, there must be some competitors who fail woefully to achieve groups worthy of mention, but I would imagine that if one took the average of 90% of competitors subdivided into the three classes of rifle, the average spread would be contained within one minute of angle.

Would you be prepared to make some investigations and advise me; and at the same time would you like to comment on the following conclusion I have reached without having had the benefit of Bench Rest shooting experience:

"The most important requirement in the achievement of one minute of angle accuracy, assuming first class design and workmanship in the rifle, lies squarely in the quality invested in the ammunition."

Arthur C. Hale

Editor's note: Arthur C. Hale of Warwickshire, England has made the Parker-Hale cleaning rods used by most of the benchrest shooters.

★

Dear Mr. Hale:

It was very pleasant to go to work on Monday morning and find your letter awaiting me. Your mention of Alfred also added to my pleasure. I am glad he is doing well.

I am mailing you my copy of the 1969 national varmint shoot last summer. There are, as you know, three classes of rifle used in benchrest varmint shoots. All the shooters in each class are listed in this report, and the statistics for all the matches are shown in decimal fractions of an inch. It may be seen that most of the shooters stay well within a minute-of-angle group, but as you surmised, there are always a few who have bad luck. Usually the ones at the bottom of the list are there, in my opinion, not because they are unable to shoot well, but because they are having gun trouble of one sort or another.

Perhaps I should try to explain the statistics in the report. The aggregate figures are all minute-of-angle fraction. For the one hundred yard matches it is needless to say that fractions of an inch and fractions of a minute-of-angle are one and the same. The decimals listed for the two hundred yard matches are in

fractions of an inch also, but when figured in the grand aggregate each is divided by two to make the fraction commensurate with the one hundred yard figures. I hope I have made this clear. Probably you know it anyway. The place figure, "PL", is the shooter's place in the grand aggregate, and the other two place figures are his place in the one hundred yard and the two hundred yard matches.

As for the sentence on which you asked me to comment, first of all, let me say I think the statement is true. Next let us discuss some of the details. Most benchrest shooters will agree that the three things on which super accuracy is most dependent are barrel, bedding, and bullet, known to some as the three "b's".

As for barrels, in recent years our shooting has proved that barrels shorter than the conventional 24 inches shoot better. Men in the 13½ pound heavy varmint class who formerly used 24 inch barrels now cut off as much as six inches and get better accuracy — less droop from lost weight and less whip because of added stiffness. Of course a faster burning powder is necessary as the barrel is shortened.

Now about bedding. A rifle is well bedded when the wood is fitted to the receiver in such a way that when the guard screws are drawn up tight the action is not subjected to any stresses or strains which would tend to warp or twist the metal or the wood. The metal and wood should not touch at any point more than an inch in front of the receiver. If the joining of the metal and wood is not without tensions, heat from succeeding shots will affect the whip of the barrel when a shot is fired and the group will be dispersed.

The quality of the bullet is most important. In this country commercial bullets are not made with enough care to satisfy the benchrest shooters as a group. Some use commercial bullets, after sorting, but many make their own or buy them from a shooter who makes them. To shoot well a bullet must be exactly round to within, let us say, .0003. The base of the bullet must be formed precisely enough so that the whole rear circumference clears the barrel at the same time. A poorly formed bullet might clear the barrel on one side before the other, thereby causing gas to escape on one side and make the bullet yaw. Also good bullets loaded into cases whose necks are bent, because they have not been

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re-sized in some type of straight-line sizing die, will travel down the barrel slightly canted and the result will be the same as that of a poor bullet. One can get an idea of the trueness of the case necks by rolling the empties on a smooth table and watching for wobble. This brings up the matter of the quality of the reloading tools, but let's not go into that here. Super accuracy is attained only by the use of the best equipment available and the meticulous reloading of the best components.

One thing which many shooters feel is important in the ammunition is the tension of the copper case on the bullet. The theory being that if one bullet is held tighter than another different pressures will develop before the bullet gets clear of the barrel, thereby causing different points of impact. Most use a light tension because the difference between two light tensions is easier to detect through the fingers, when reloading, than is the difference between two heavy tensions.

There is a new class in benchrest shooting which is new enough so that you might not be aware of its existence. It is called "hunter class". You mentioned in a previous letter that Parker-Hale rifles were to be used last summer in the Canadian rifle matches. This leads me to believe the rifles must be of excellent quality. I have not yet had the opportunity to handle one. The hunter class is a fast growing group of target shooters and might be an extra market for the Parker-Hale rifles.

The rules for hunter class rifles are briefly: the rifle and scope (no more than 6x) must weigh not over ten pounds, must have a magazine capable of holding at least two rounds, must be a commercially built rifle, and the case capacity must be at least equal to the capacity of a Winchester 30-30 case. The most used caliber for this class is our .308 or the 7.62 NATO cartridge. Others use a 6mm bullet with a .250 Savage case. Many of the commercial rifles with a bit of tuning-up, good hand loads, and good bullets will shoot three out of five bullseyes on the enclosed target at one hundred yards.

Our new organization, called International Benchrest Shooters, has a magazine named Precision Shooting which might interest you. It comes monthly and carries mainly match schedules and results, but there are often short articles which might have some appeal to you. I intend to tell our editor to mail you the magazine for a few months.

Our new organization has a few members from Canada, and there is considerable interest in benchrest shooting in Australia. We may have matches with them soon. (My wife groaned when I mentioned that to her.) We would be glad to help create interest in this type of shooting in England in the hope of spreading the membership of International Benchrest Shooters.

I hope that at least some of the things I have discussed you find worth your reading time. As you know now, once I get going on shooting, I have to exercise strength of character to stop.

George Stannard
Fair Haven Vt. 05743

Letter to the Editor

Although not a benchrest shooter, I have subscribed to "Precision Shooting" for many years. Speaking as a com-

petitive smallbore shooter, I believe that "P.S." is the finest shooting magazine going, not only for its technical articles and letters by Anderson, Hollister and others, but also for its general coverage in columns by Duncan and the recent series by Harlon Carter. I also enjoy some of the technical articles submitted by members of the benchrest fraternity.

Today at least no one has a monopoly on ideas. It is to the credit of "P.S." that a man with a good idea has the opportunity to write it up and get it published. This is far superior to having professionally trained editors doing the research and writing, which would be necessarily limited by publishing deadlines.

While I do not pretend to completely understand the present NBRSA struggle, I would only comment that I seriously doubt that changing magazines will magically increase membership in a basically technical and specialized field. I do know that it will be a shame if present circumstances result in the demise of "P.S.".

Ronald P. Brand
Tan House Woods Rd.
Hyde Park, N. Y. 12538

REDFIELD ANNOUNCES A NEW LINE OF FIXED POWER SCOPES WITH A 25% - 30% WIDER FIELD OF VIEW

Redfield Gun Sight Co. announces a major breakthrough in hunting scope design—a breakthrough as important to today's shooter as was the development of the first breech loader, the repeating rifle, and the magnum. Named "The Widefield", the unique new line of fixed power scopes makes a radical departure from the round eyepiece assembly having instead a distinctively wider eyepiece which offers the shooter a 25% - 30% wider field of view. It is available in 2 3/4X, 4X, and 6X.

A wider field of view has always been a desired requirement for shooters and a goal for manufacturers. But simply increasing the diameter of a conventional round eyepiece assembly has not been the solution. The scope would have to be mounted higher for clearance, and the requirement for a wider, clear field of view is a demanding specification for an optical system.

After five years of research and development, Redfield has solved these mechanical and optical problems. The new design provides proper clearance and the new lens system maintains the flat, clear image required under all shooting conditions. Externally, from the eyepiece forward there's no change in appearance.

The wider field of view in the Widefield means the hunter can sight game faster at close range and lead

running game more accurately. These new Widefield fixed power scopes have the same rugged, dependable construction; the same long "magnum" eye relief and the same superior optical quality everyone expects from Redfield. They are being offered at essentially the same price as the previous line of fixed power scopes.

The new Widefields are available in the following popular Redfield reticles: 4-PCCH, 4-Plex, CH Peep, CH, PCH, and Dot.

This major breakthrough in scope design is a result of Redfield's continuing program of research and development, a program that has earned for them the reputation of industry leaders in providing new ideas and concepts in quality sighting equipment for the shooter.



The 30 Caliber For Heavy Varmint?

By DAVE BRENNAN
Winding Hills Road
East Granby, Conn. 06026

The emergence of the .30 caliber as a force to be reckoned with at the national level of bench-resting is a comparatively recent development. At the start of hostilities, in 1947, the .219 Donaldson Wasp was treated by the Clan in the same fashion as the Holy Grail in Arthurian England. A few die-hards, in the boondocks of civilization (i.e., beyond the New York - Pennsylvania borders) clung stubbornly to the virtues of individual favorites, mainly the .22-250, and .219 Improved Zipper, but if you took your shooting seriously in '51, you sat by the fireplace at night, reading the articles by Harvey Donaldson and Samuel Clark, Jr., extolling the Wasp, and writing pathetic letters to Taylor and Robbins every week, asking if your rifle was ready yet. In early '50, a little squirt of a cartridge, called the .222 Remington (beginning shooters should realize it's sort of traditional for factories to hang numerical designations on their products that have no relevance to any of the actual dimensions of the cartridge or its barrel) fell in the door and for the next decade the .222 and the Wasp slugged it out. Throughout the early sixties, anyone showing up at a bench-rest match of any size with anything but a .22 caliber rifle was regarded as a colorful eccentric; harmless perhaps, but not the sort of a fellow a man would want his sister to take up with.

In the early '60's, a pair of hard-heads took up the task of trying to do something useful with the .308 Winchester. Brunon Boroszewski and George Kelbly set out on a road that was to see their child-prodigy less than a decade later the accepted cartridge for the heavy bench class,

and the only serious contender to the .22's in the heavy varmint class. Its acceptance is so complete in the heavy bench group that there remains little to argue about. Bob Hart has previously authored an article for **Precision Shooting** about the .308 in heavy competition; little has been written about its use in the 13 1/2 lb. class, where it has continued to interest this writer. An attempt will be made to rectify this here.

The successful usage of the .308 in the 13 1/2 lb. class is an Eastern development. At the moment there exists a growing group of shooters capable of walking into any match in the country, and being in contention for first place with their .308's. The ranks include such shooters as Wally Hart (present National Champ), Jim Stekl, Donnalee Stekl, Dave Hall, Paul Kempfer, Bill Dunn, Carl Lynn, Bob White, as well as others. With the exception of Bob White, a New Jersey resident, all those named are New York-Pennsylvania shooters. The existence of such a group lends credence to the theory that this is not the case of a single skilled individual succeeding in spite of his cartridge choice, but rather a number of experienced shooters who have benefitted by the choice of the .308.

The advantages of the .308 can best be shown if we first agree on the elements that are necessary for success in bench rest shooting. They divide into two major groups, and then subdivide as follows: A) Equipment: 1) Rifle components made up of those with established accuracy potential, assembled by an accuracy-minded gunsmith, 2) Ammunition and components made up of those

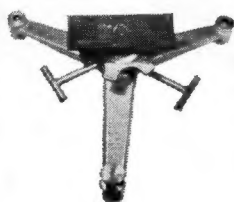
with established accuracy potential, assembled using accepted methods, to high standards of uniformity; B) The Shooter: 1) Mastery of proper basic bench-rest shooting technique, 2) Ability to analyze and interpret wind conditions, 3) Ability to analyze and interpret mirage conditions.

The first half of the equipment specifications deals with the rifle itself. A review of the winning Johnstown shoots in '69 shows certain trends that are rather consistent for .308 shooters. The action of the rifle is usually either a Remington or a Hart. The barrel is almost invariably made in Lafayette, New York by Clyde and Paul Hart, and the lands and grooves usually take 14 inches to make a complete revolution. Assembling gunsmith usually turns out to be Dave Hall of Warsaw, New York, or the Hart clan.

The second half of the equipment, the loaded round, likewise has clear patterns established. The bullet is usually the splendid 168 Gr. Sierra International, with a few shooters using the Hornady 168 Gr. Both are hollow point boat-tail bullets. At the start of bench resters using the .308 in the early '60's, the trend was to bullets of 147-148 Grain weight, hand made in B & A dies. The excellence of the Sierra match bullet has made the .30 caliber field the one area where factory bullets outnumber the hand-made types. The brass used can be either Remington or Winchester, but a majority appear to favor the National Match type. The decreased internal case capacity of the Match brand, as opposed to the commercial brands, in theory at least should offer a greater degree of loading density of the powder. This however is subject to this same brass having acceptable neck uniformity. Primers are usually the Remington 9 1/2 type, although both Winchester and RWS have their users. The two most common loads use either H-380 powder, in the 46-48 grain area, or 4995 powder, in the 39-41 grain range. A lesser number use a load of about 37 grains of 3031.

The acquisition of proper bench-rest shooting technique cannot be covered in a single paragraph, and possibly not in a single entire article. This writer makes reference to a previous article in **Precision Shooting** by Ed Shilen on this phase, which treats comprehensively with the subject. The one thing different I have

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observed about successful .308 shooters over the last year is that they tend to sit more at a right angle to their rifle than the rest of the shooters, who incline more towards a 45 degree angle approach. The degree of pressure of the buttstock against the shoulder must be uniform from shot to shot. The writers finds the .308 to be extremely sensitive about this; changes in shoulder pressure in the middle of a group will produce a shot out of the group at either 6 o'clock or 12 o'clock that looks terribly lonely out there, all by itself.

The subject of wind is dear to the heart of .308 shooters. As a group, given their choice, they would undoubtedly favor the firing of all matches in a typhoon, or at least a gale. The .308 is still subject to wind drift, but Bill Purcell, in a back issue of P.S. calculates the .308 to have only approximately 60% of the drift of a .222, both being subject to an identical wind. The .308 user still must pay attention to shifts and switches, but if he misinterprets, the big .30 is far more forgiving than its smaller associates.

The final phase, mirage, is simply a matter of being able to diagnose a condition that God saw fit to create, and shooters wish it were otherwise. No component of the rifle or ammo can be said to have an advantage; a careful selection of optics, namely the scope sight, can lessen the effects, but that would be a foreign field to this article.

In summary, there are both advantages and disadvantages to the .308; which is true of most things in life. The considerable recoil (when compared to the .222 family) cannot be said not to exist; it does indeed. The use of a cylinder shaped "sissy bag" at the shoulder can spread the push over a greater area of the shoulder, and lessen the jolt considerably. Some feel it's just another variable, another thing to worry about, and avoid its use. It probably takes longer to learn to shoot well with a .308 than a .222; I suspect it takes about two years to master the big .30. But the .308 has many advantages, that its advocates maintain will eventually make it the undisputed champ of the 13½ lb. class, even as it dominates the heavy class today. The next few years will show if the .308 is going to have wider usage in Heavy Varmint or not. It will be fairly easy to pick out the .308 shooters at any match; wait until the winds pick up and then look down the firing line. The ones with big smiles are the .308 shooters.

NRA News

Rifle Association Executive Vice President and Olympic Committee President Passes Away

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4—Franklin L. Orth, 62, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association and President, U. S. Olympic Committee, died suddenly Sunday morning, January 4, at Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Orth had just completed ten years as the top administrator of the NRA at the time of his death. Known throughout the world as an ardent hunter, sportsman and conservationist, he guided the million-member NRA through years of growth when the shooting sports and the recreational use of firearms expanded throughout the country. Mr. Orth was elected President of the United States Olympic Committee in 1968, after many years of activity in international sports competitions.

Prior to his appointment as NRA Executive Vice President in 1959, Mr. Orth served his country in important posts for more than 18 years. From August, 1953, through October, 1959, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, he directed the activities of the Office of Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces. Other important government positions held by him were Head of Operations Control of the Bureau of Internal Revenue from 1952 to 1953 Assistant Chief Counsel of the Office of Price Stabilization from 1951 to 1952, and Legal Consultant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs from 1946 to 1951.

During World War II, Mr. Orth distinguished himself as a gallant soldier, serving with the famed Merrill's Marauders in Burma. During his tour in the Burma-China Theater, he served as a Battalion Commander and later commanded a regimental combat team fighting seasoned Japanese troops in the jungles. He was on active duty as a Colonel until August, 1946, and continued in the Army Reserve.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisc., Mr. Orth was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1928, taking his law degree from the same institution in 1931. It was during his collegiate years, that his participation in sports became, what was to be in his later life, his major interest, the shooting sports and the U. S. Olympic program. At the University of Wisconsin he was prominent in many sports, excelling as captain and stroke on the varsity crew.

Woodson D. Scott, NRA President, today said, "The passing of Franklin Orth is a great loss to his family, many friends and to our nation. He was a great American, dedicated to the ideals of our country for which he worked zealously and which he served so long. He was a great man, loved and respected by all who knew him."

Mr. Orth is survived by his widow, Helen, 15708 White Rock Road, Gaithersburg, Md., and seven children: Marilyn Orth Loman, Snyder, N. Y.; John F. Orth, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rosalie Orth Harrison, Salt Spring Island, B. C.; Pamela Orth Peters, New Orleans, La.; Helen Orth Roundtree, Miami, Fla.; and Elizabeth Margot and Franklin L., Jr., of the home address.



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Hand Pick Your Factory Bullets

FOR COMPETITION

By A. H. ANGERMAN



There are many competitive bench rest shooters particularly in the light weight and hunter classes who have not as yet been able to justify the purchase of dies, jackets, lead wire, perhaps a new press, and attempt the fine art of making their own bullets. Even in the heavy gun class we find a fair number of 30 caliber competitors who do not make their own boat tail or even flat based bullets. This does not mean that commercially available bullets are always the equal of those made by hand in good dies and with a good press. On the contrary, I know of four bench shooters who have come to the independent conclusion by experiment that home made bullets will produce aggregates that are about 0.1 MOA smaller than "out of the box" factory bullets. This difference doesn't show up when wind, light changes and boiling mirage are on the rampage.

The commercial bullet maker, careful that he is, simply can't inspect every one of his components and final projectiles for a possible defect, and therefore undetected subtle variations in jackets, cores, seating and point swaging come through into the box. An individual bullet maker would cull out non-uniform jackets, catch off-weight or defective cores, feel his way through the seating and swaging steps and end up with a much better chance of getting a batch of good bullets.

But it is not the intent of this article to discuss hand bullet making; for this the reader is referred to earlier discussions in *Precision Shooting* by Hollidge, Teachout and Pur-

cell. We'll deal here with thoughts on what the user of commercial bullets can do to inspect, segregate or otherwise pick out the "bad apples" and thus help him produce ammo which shoots a little better in competition.

First of all it is generally recognized by bench rest shooters that open or soft swaged bullets are best for target work, and that any brand of typical common hunting bullets with exposed lead points are usually incapable of giving us the precision we want. In fact they do nothing more for the owner of a fine competitive rifle than to wear out his barrel. Unbalanced, crude bullets are OK for hunting but are worthless for bench rest work. An animal couldn't care less if he was hit 1" higher, 1" lower, 1" to the right or 1" to the left of where the hunter held. He had it. But in bench rest competition we can win or lose matches and aggregates easily by less than .010", a figure several orders of magnitude lower.

The shooter should "spin" his bullets using an instrument similar to that shown in Figure 1. This gadget measures the sum of a number of possible inaccuracies, namely out of roundness, non-perpendicularity of base to bullet centerline (base squareness) and any non-uniformities in the way of fins, nicks, etc. on the base corner. I measure at a point about 1.5 diameters up from the base. As pointed out by W. H. Purcell in *Precision Shooting*, February 1969, page 8, it is a matter of judgment as to how much total runout is acceptable. Most shooters allow .0002" to .0003" in 22 caliber and from .0002" to .0004" in 30 caliber. Contrary to Mr. Purcell I find that the noticeable instantaneous flicks of the dial needle are due to tiny dents in the side of the bullet, not protrusions. Dents make the needle flick towards a lower dial reading; protrusions toward a higher reading. If one looks at bullets with a high power magnifying glass we will see dents, protrusions, scratches, galls, pits and a lot of other deformities that'll make us wish we hadn't taken a look in the first place! To be honest, some

shooters aren't convinced that spinning is meaningful.

Diameter checks are in order, not with the idea of knowing what the exact diameter of each bullet is but to get an idea of their variation. The best way to pick out the dogs is to snap gauge them using a 1" micrometer. For example 22 caliber bullets that are running close to .2240" should all go through the mike set at .2242" and none should go through the mike when it is locked at .2238". Obviously one can set up any degree of tolerance.

The next check is what I call "needling the ogive". When bullet points are formed the copper has to go somewhere and if the wrinkles on the inside of the ogive are uniform in size all is well. If not, you may have a potential aviator (a flyer). So stick a wire, bent paper clip or other "feeler" such as a crochet needle down inside the ogive and slowly rotate the bullet. If there's a big hump of copper or deep wrinkle you'll feel it. Figure 2 shows some bullets that were filed down to illustrate typical non-uniform ogive walls. Such ogive wrinkles could continue down into the core causing unbalance.

Another check is for what are known as ogive "folds" or "wraps". Outside inspection as well as the needling operation will detect them. They are huge, catastrophic collapses of the ogive wall which gives the bullet a spiral looking wrap like that on an ice cream cone. Figure 3 shows a couple of nasty looking wraps. Sometimes they're hard to see but the needle will find them easily. I have a collection of about fifteen

Figure 1

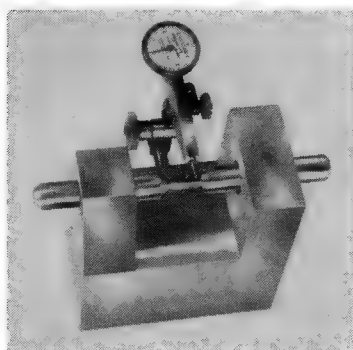
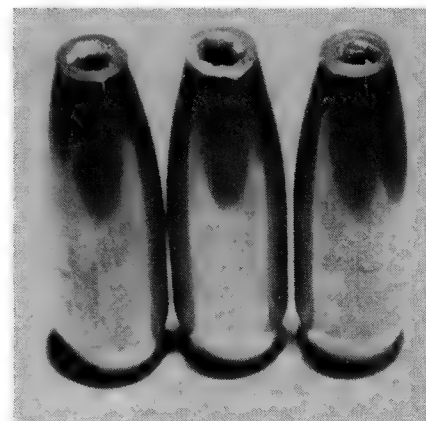


Figure 2



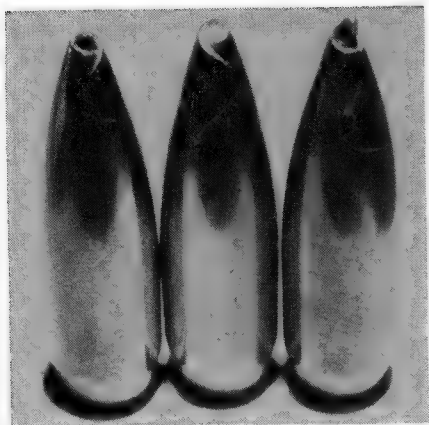


Figure 3

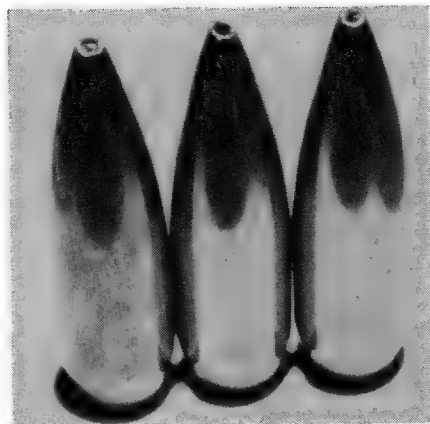


Figure 4

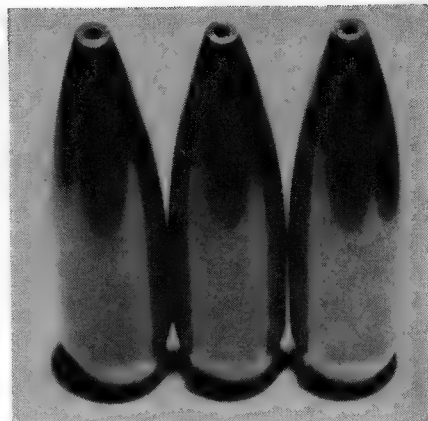


Figure 5

bullets with wraps, and one of these days will load and fire them in one of my bench guns to see how far they stray from a group made from similar good bullets. Up until now I've not been able to work up enough nerve to run them through a good barrel in fear they'll come apart in the first twist. They look vicious enough to defy getting to the target and I wouldn't be too surprised if someone told me they're liable to blow up in flight. Perhaps some of our four or nine shot disqualifications are due to bullet wraps.

Figure 4 shows the tips of some normal looking bullets. Under a little magnification you'll agree they look a little rough but generally OK. Figure 5 shows neater looking points and no firm guarantee is made by the author at this time that they will tighten up your groups. The more uniform points are made by clamping a double V block tap wrench horizontally in a small vise. The bullet is held very gently upright by the tap wrench while the tip is hand filed with a fine small file until it "looks right" and the bullet snaps through a mike or vernier caliper set at whatever length you wish your bullets to have. I finish off the filing job by carefully drilling 30 caliber points with a #57 (.043") drill. (Don't hit the core!) Any other drill size close to this would do depending on caliber and on the size of the point opening. Obviously a little judgment and experimenting is needed to file off the right amount square and to find the right drill size to suit. Filing off a little of the bullet point will not change your seating depth but it will shorten the overall length of the loaded round. So if overall length is used to control seating depth measure, adjust or otherwise take into account the amount you filed off. Or better yet, redetermine the correct seating and overall length for tip-filed bullets.

Finally, you can go to the trouble of weighing each bullet. It's a good, quiet pastime if the kids, radio, TV and wife aren't screaming too much. It will pay off if you're a serious bench rest shooter and are able to ground one aviator that would have otherwise ruined your weekend. It only takes one rogue bullet that separates from the herd to set you back plenty.

Last summer I bought a thousand 30 caliber bullets and measured every one of them according to the major check points outlined in this article. The following table demonstrates clearly that you can't shoot 'em right out of the box and expect to get anywhere.

MEASUREMENT OF 1000 BULLETS

Box	Less than .0003" Runout	Greater than .0003" Runout	Bad Ogive Wrinkles	Wraps	Total Discards	OK
1	90	11	6	0	17	84
2	92	9	8	1	18	83
3	48	53	2	2	57	44
4	92	9	7	1	17	84
5	91	10	5	1	16	85
6	84	16	10	1	27	73
7	92	9	13	1	23	78
8	87	13	9	1	23	77
9	90	11	9	1	21	80
10	95	5	11	1	17	83

Diameters varied from .3080" to .3083", not bad. Weights ran from

167.8 grains to 168.3 grains, also not too bad. Discards were used for sighters.

An interesting feature in the above table are the results obtained on Box #3. Despite the fact that the box was apparently unopened, someone, somewhere and at some time earlier did a little hand picking. The latter seems quite likely in that runouts were bad and I could see dial indicator lines on many of the bullets before I spun them myself! All of which fortifies the title of this article; "Hand Pick Your Factory Bullets For Competition".

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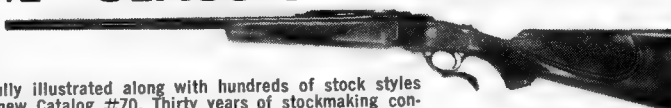
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Smallbore Notes

By **HERB HOLLISTER**
Smallbore Technical Editor

The necessity for customizing prone rifle stocks becomes quite apparent when we realize that people come in various sizes, but factory stocks do not. The long and the short of the problem just might be emphasized by comparing the vital statistics of two of our well-known top prone shooters, Wayne (Shorty) Wood, of Sewell, N. J., and Inez (Shorty) Sargent of Houston, Texas. Mr. Wood is 6'-8" tall, weighs 230 pounds and has a 38½" sleeve length. A lot of man, he requires a butt stock 16 3/8" long from trigger to butt plate, and a fore-end 13" long from trigger to fore-end stop. Mrs. Sargent is 5'-0" tall, weighs very little, and has a sleeve length ten inches shorter than Wood. A lot of Gal, she shoots a stock with a 12" butt length and a 11½" fore-end. She prefers a pistol grip as close to the trigger as possible, while Shorty Wood has his 2½" from the trigger.

While the length of the individual's arms has a lot to do with the length of stock he will require, a proper fit is not all that simple. Neck length, face width, hand size, bone and muscle structure all contribute their little numbers to the overall problem.



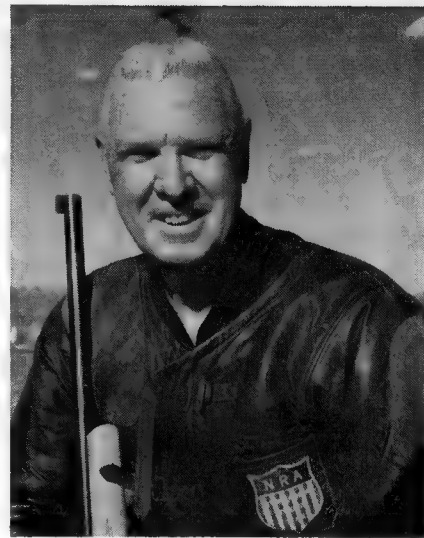
PROTEKTOR MODEL Bags Since 1953

Pictured is the #2 Protektor Model Set with the famous Rabbit Ear rear bag. It is a favorite of many Varmint, Sporter and Hunter Class bench rest shooters. No mechanical rest or pedestal is required in front. Priced at \$10.50 per set — Single Rabbit Ear rear bag at \$7.50; front bag only, \$4.00. Bags are available for immediate delivery. Five different other front bags and nine styles in all are pictured in a free brochure. Basil Tuller, Galeton, Pa. 16922.

Everything considered, the factory people certainly can't be blamed for making just one stock, hopefully designed to fit the average shooter. It's just that most of us won't agree that we are "average", so we continue to search for a stock that feels good in our own sort of prone position, and that will let us maintain a tighter hold over a longer period of time. So once again we are brought face to face with the old need to "cut and try".

While practically all stocks have an adjustment for sling swivel position, the fitting of the butt stock for length, height and thickness usually presents a problem. Factory stocks can be cut off or extended with butt plate spacers for proper length, but building up of the comb is something of a tinkerer's job. A satisfactory conversion can be accomplished by sawing off the old comb two inches below the center of bore line, then fitting and shaping a new comb and cheek piece. The new comb will wind up with approximately center of bore height, so will need to be detachable to permit removal of the bolt and to facilitate cleaning. There are several ways of doing this, but I prefer to secure the comb piece with a bolt thru the bottom of the old stock, threaded into a plate or plug inletted into the bottom surface of the new comb, which is positioned laterally by two metal dowels stuck firmly into the comb and fitting holes drilled in the top of the old stock. By shaping the new comb with its top near center of bore height and its length as great as the extended bolt will permit, the shooter's face will be fully supported in prone position. Shaping to fit the contour of the face bones will hopefully maintain this support without causing the shooter to exert undue cheek pressure with a resulting distortion of the upper facial muscles beneath the aiming eye. In this rasping and fitting operation it is well to remember that it's a darned sight easier to take it off than to put it back on — so take it easy.

In trying to come up with a simple, concise phrase to define stock "fit", I find it easier to describe stock "misfit". A stock that does not fit causes



Herb Hollister

muscle strain in the neck and arms, which is apt to result in muscle soreness the day after shooting, and if that happens to be another shooting day, your troubles begin to multiply. A stock that fits badly will fight back when you try to settle into a good position, and will continue to do so to the point where you find it necessary to dig in your toes and reposition completely after every three or four shots. This is of course an extreme case of mis-fit, but it does happen, and any degree of position sag or twist should be eradicated in order to permit full concentration on wind conditions, sight alignment, let-off and follow thru.

One other manifestation of improper stock fit is the tendency to develop something akin to St. Vitus dance under nervous tension, like when you are just about to shoot your first 400, 1600, or 40X possible or something touching like that. Ever happen to you? Well mebbe if you had that cheek piece just right so you could nuzzle into it firmly and still not press too hard, the shakes would not be so terrifying! Funny this happens only with scope, and never with iron sights. One reason might be that you have failed to select iron sight blocks of a size to permit the iron sight line to be as high as the scope, so that the tendency is to support the head with the neck muscles slightly when shooting scope. Try this: if and when the big shakes hit you again, slip about 1/8" thickness of folded paper or canvas between cheek and comb and see if there is any improvement. I dunno — some guys like tranquilizers.

PRECISION SHOOTING MARCH '70

MORE ABOUT . . .

Political Action

Correction—

My article on the Gun Control Act of 1968 (**Precision Shooting**, December 1969) did not correctly point out that an unlicensed individual in one State may lawfully ship a firearm to a dealer in another State for the purpose of conveyance to another unlicensed individual.

It is not required that there be two dealers involved in the transaction, one in your State and one in the other fellow's State.

Sorry about that!

This is a good time to follow up on **Political Action for Sportsmen** (**Precision Shooting**, January 1970).

In the last few months a number of sportsmen's groups have organized in various States against some particular politician. Sportsmen throughout the country keenly feel sympathy for these movements. A political movement, in order to be successful, must be the product of more cold evaluation than of heated emotion. The comment I would like to make concerning them is designed to make them more effective and certainly in no sense discourage or deprecate them.

First, you have the problem of having someone you are for.

To have an organization and to spend your money against a man will merely result in having an enemy who is going to get elected anyway if he gets to the polls without significant opposition.

Then you must consider whether the opponent of the man you want to defeat is a man worthy of your support. If he is just as bad in his attitudes toward sportsmen and fire-

arms, you may find it justifiable to support him only on the theory that if he is elected he will not have the seniority nor the position in his party enjoyed by the man you are seeking to defeat.

There are times also when we should not burn a politician's bridges behind him. He may want to retreat and may indeed become a good friend of ours where the sportsmen's strength is great enough to show him clearly and convincingly the handwriting on the wall. Politicians are not always renowned for their sturdy allegiance to lost causes, however righteous they may be.

And sometimes we, the sportsmen, may have introduced confusion in the minds of our political leaders. For example, we have long argued that firearms do not cause crime; that they are merely a tool in certain crimes for which another effective substitute can be readily found.

This is a moderate statement and there is an abundance of facts to support it. Nevertheless, some faint-hearted sportsmen's groups have advocated one kind of gun control legislation or another, thinking that the kind they advocated was less onerous than that which they might get. This dangerous legislative posture has led to proposals by friendly and well-intentioned Congressmen which would only lead us further and further down the pathway to controls having no effect upon crime. Some of these gentlemen have had their feelings a bit ruffled upon discovery that that which they intended so well did not receive support from the sportsmen they had hoped to aid.

Somewhere or another some of our friends have been oversold on the political benefits of being "affirmative in the light of today's political realities" — a political platitude right out of a Dale Carnegie book. I sug-



Harlon Carter

gest that while openminded people are affirmative in attitude, we must have the courage to say "no" to any piece of legislation which will impose burdens upon law-respecting citizens and not upon criminals. We must say "no" to legislation doomed to failure, and most firearms legislative proposals today are doomed to failure because they would depend upon the cooperation of the criminal classes for their success — a thing you aren't going to get.

We have also been oversold on the trite expressions of so-called political wisdom usually summed up with something like "legislation is the product of compromise." Well, let it be. But our position, in regard to most of these legislative proposals is that we do not want any such thing at all. And if we will use calm good judgment we have the political muscle to prevent it being imposed upon us.

We can do the job. Some say there are thirty-million—others a hundred-million of us. I don't know.

But what we should consider are such facts as these: In the presidential election of 1960, a switch of only 11,874 votes in five States—Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, New Mexi-

(Next page please)

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By HARLON CARTER

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co and Nevada — would have elected Richard Nixon in that year and we would not today be saddled with an expensive and—in terms of crime control—a futile Gun Control Act of 1968.

Mark this well: Nearly seventy-million votes were cast in 1960 and less than twelve-thousand meant the difference. Mr. Nixon won the Presidency in 1968 with a margin of only one-half million popular votes after his opponent Hubert Humphrey, doubtlessly misled by the polls as to what Americans wanted, came out publicly for gun registration and licensing of owners, thus alienating untold numbers. Yes, indeed, the sportsmen of America have the political muscle for doing whatever their good judgment dictates.

We must take full advantage of a fact of political life well known to every politician: A man taxed or injured or imposed upon by legislation will not soon forget it, but the advocates of such legislation, not being victims of it, will excitedly flit away to the next tilting at windmills. Play-boy Joe Tydings of Maryland said we are a "single issue" people. We must make it so.

We do have, unfortunately, legislation by assassination, as was the Gun Control Act of 1968. We must, however, preserve the long-range view. We must gird ourselves for long-range involvements. It may very

well take us many years to eliminate the GCA of '68 but we must do it.

To be successful, our long-range involvements must be marked by a greater knowledge of our subject. We cannot afford the old bromide that we preach our best sermons to ourselves. The truth is that our people do not know enough about the subject of gun control legislation and how to thwart it by reason and by political action. Our understanding cannot be too great. The number who are students of the subject will never be enough. A splendid case in point is the manner in which we have failed to cope with the pollsters who have essayed inquiries into this area. We have permitted confusion to exist in the minds of some of our political leaders by our failure to have refuted the polls which have been designed to convince the politicians that perhaps three-quarters of the American people think we should have stronger gun laws, even registration of firearms.

The point which has not been made clear is that when the question was asked it was in the mind of the persons interviewed, as well as in the mind of the interviewer, that crime was under discussion and that gun control had something to do with crime control. The result involved a failure of communication and not support for gun control legislation.

For example, here in California a couple of years ago a poll was conducted which asked:

"In recent months there have been many suggestions as to what would be the best methods of combating crime and lawlessness. In your opinion, which one of the following alternatives would be the best?"

And the answers were as follows:

"Place more emphasis on programs to eliminate the cause of crime ----	32.5%
Stricter laws and more severe punishment ----	23.5%
Give the police broader powers and more authority -----	18.7%
Provide better training, improve quality of law enforcement officers --	10.6%
Place more emphasis on technology and new methods of dealing with crime -----	7.3%
Control or restrict private ownership and use of firearms -----	4.8%
None of these -----	2.5%"

(California State Poll of Registered Voters)

Now there you have an entirely different picture, don't you? Less than 5% of the registered voters — and they are the ones who count — thought that control or restriction of private ownership and use of firearms would have anything particularly to do with control of crime. Obviously you are going to get an entirely different kind of answer if you have put in the mind of the interviewee the idea that gun control has something to do with crime control and then ask him if he favors more gun control.

Another area in which we are lost unless more of us become real students is in the area of statistics. This might very well be the most confusing area of our involvement and the one most used to mislead, I think, the American public.

I would suggest it is about time someone who is a real expert in this field — and Mr. Alan S. Krug of the National Shooting Sports Foundation is eminently one of them — should consider a definitive work which can be more readily understood by the public and which identifies the statistics of government agencies for precisely what they are—often self-serving and generally containing definitions impossible of public understanding.

For example, the FBI Uniform Reports — perhaps the most prestigious of them all — defines its use of the phrase "murder and non-negligent manslaughter" as follows:

"Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

"This Crime Index offense includes all willful killings without due process and is scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence are not included in this category but

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THE GUN CLINIC

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are counted as manslaughter by negligence. Attempts to kill or assaults to kill are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder. The crime count in this offense classification also excludes suicides, accidental deaths and justifiable homicides."

Thus it is the FBI makes clear that their figures reveal a police and investigational activity and that they do not reveal the number of people guilty of the crime of murder. The common misuse of the FBI statistics is made more clear and more sad from our point of view when they are picked up and misused even by those who are one our side of the gun legislation controversy. Recently the NRA picked up straight out of the FBI Report that an estimated 13,650 murders were committed in 1968. "The total number of murder victims by firearms was over 8,900."

Now if, as the FBI says, these cases were "scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury or other judicial body", who was it who decided that these were murders? And who was it who determined those to be excluded from the figure as justifiable homicides?

In America these judgments are generally accepted as completely outside the scope of the police. Another related question is inescapable. If the courts had not decided it murder, by what authority does the statistician do so?

If there were 13,650 alleged murders committed in this country in 1968, we would like to know how many did the courts find were murder? And how many murderers were convicted for those murders?

We cannot accept that there were this number of murder victims and that that number is relevant to possible future legislation unless we know how much of this whole area presented to us represents police activity, police involvement — an enforcement problem — as opposed to criminal activity measured, identified and passed upon by the courts.

Is it not true that a considerable number of these so-called murder victims includes those whose killers were later released by the courts? And if this is true, then in those cases was the offense murder? And how many of those who are called victims were actually the aggressor? And how can a statistician justify that he has listed the deceased in such a case as a murder victim and charged his

demise statistically against the use of a firearm?

And I submit a further question as to how meaningful are such considerations as those indicated above as they relate to prospective firearms control legislation unless we can balance against those figures the number of lives that were saved by the presence of a firearm? How many were not attacked because they were not armed? Or might have been. How many homes were not invaded because a determined and probably armed householder lived there?

Of those who are charged to "murder victims by firearms", how many were killed with stolen guns? Of the police officers killed, how many were killed with firearms stolen from the police or the military forces? How many were policemen killed when their own guns were there and then seized by the murderer?

My charge against the whole panorama of these figures therefore is that it has never been made clear the extent to which they are a good

measure of police activity as opposed to the extent they are a statistic meaningful to the purported need for further firearms control legislation.

Until the whole matter is examined and made clear as to the purpose and the meaning of such statistics, it is wrongful that they receive the consideration and the emphasis which they have received with regard to pending firearms control legislation.

And thus it is with regard to these factors — of political action, of debate and reason — we must develop among us a strong force of serious students and experts. The shooting sports will not survive merely because we are right — because our position is moderate and proper. The shooting sports will survive, among other reasons, only as we speak with one voice and convince others that we are strong and reasonable people — reasonable in the sense that we reach conclusions with sound and balanced reason and not, as some people would have it, reasonable because of a predisposition to compromise.

MODIFICATION OF AMMUNITION RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

**Firearms Licensees Under Title 18,
United States Code, Chapter 44
and Others Concerned**

Purpose. The purpose of this circular is to announce a modification in the recordkeeping requirements for the sale or disposition of ammunition.

Background. The provisions of U.S.C. 922(b) (5) as amended by Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968, make it unlawful for a licensee to dispose of a firearm or ammunition without making a record, kept pursuant to Section 923(g), showing the name, age and residence of the purchaser. In general, Section 923(g) requires all licensees to maintain records of "importation, production, shipment, receipt, sale, or other disposition" of firearms and ammunition as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. Section 178.125(c) of Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, prescribes the record requirements for the sale of ammunition by requiring licensees to record the name, age, address, and method of identification of the purchaser and a description of the ammunition sold.

Modification of Ammunition Record Keeping Requirements. It is no longer necessary for licensees to record sales of certain types of ammunition.

Legislation recently enacted by Congress provides that no person holding a Federal License under Chapter 44 of Title 18, United States Code shall be required to record the name, address or other information about the purchaser of shotgun ammunition, ammunition suitable for use only in rifles, or component parts for the aforesaid types of ammunition.

Change in Law Restricted to Recordkeeping and Only to Certain Types of Ammunition. No other provisions of Chapter 44 were affected by the legislation. Licensees are still required to keep records on sales of other types of ammunition, including ammunition presently interchangeable between rifles and handguns, such as .22 caliber rimfire ammunition. Persons engaged in the business of selling ammunition are required to be licensed and must keep records of their acquisition of ammunition. Licensees must continue to meet their responsibility of not selling ammunition of any type to a person who they know or have reasonable cause to believe is a felon, under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding one year, a fugitive from justice, an unlawful user of drugs, mentally incompetent or under 18 years of age.

INTERNATIONAL BENCHREST SHOOTERS

By-Laws

January, 24th, 1970

The Bylaws Committee of the **International Benchrest Shooters** met on Jan. 24, 1970 in Elmira, New York and proposed the Bylaws listed below.

The Committee: R. W. Hart, Chairman; G. Arnold, J. Deming, N. Fahr, W. E. Fisher, Jr., A. C. Glover, M. H. Walker, V. E. Henley, C. Lynn (absent).



ARTICLE I — NAME AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Section 1. The name of this Corporation shall be **INTERNATIONAL BENCHREST SHOOTERS**.

Section 2. The principal office of this Corporation shall be at the residence of the then existing Recording Secretary of the Corporation.

ARTICLE II — PURPOSE

Section 1. The development and encouragement of competition to achieve the ultimate accuracy in rifles, ammunition, components, equipment and shooting methods.

Section 2. The standardization on an International basis of the entire benchrest shooting program to the end that targets, ranges, scoring methods, records and match procedure will be uniform and comparable.

Section 3. The assistance and encouragement of individuals and organizations in the promotion of competitive benchrest shooting.

Section 4. The gathering and making available to its members pertinent statistics and technical data.

BENCH REST and VARMINT SHOOTERS

JACKETS AVAILABLE

Sierra 22 cal. .705" @ \$15.00 per M. plus postage & ins. 3 lbs.

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My Special 30 cal. 1.15" & 1.25" @ \$20.00 M. plus postage & ins. 7 lbs.



All orders of 4M or more in same calibre and weight will be prepaid.

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25 lb. spools and lead wire, 3/16", .240" & 5/16" dia. Enclose **Stamped Envelope** for all inquiries. (Member NRA & NBRSA)

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ARTICLE III — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership in the Corporation shall consist of four classes; Individual, Associate, Organization, and Life.

Section 2. An **Individual Member** shall be a citizen or subject of good repute of any nation, resident within or without the United States, who is interested in the goals and aims of this Corporation and who pays such dues as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

Each **Individual Member** shall be entitled to one subscription to the Corporation periodical, if any. Each **Individual Member** shall also be entitled to compete at registered matches at fees to be determined by the Board of Directors but which shall be less than the fees for a non-member.

Section 3. An **Associate Member** shall be a member of the same household as an **Individual Member** and shall pay reduced dues as may be determined by the Board of Directors. An **Associate Member** shall not be entitled to receive a subscription to the Corporation periodical, but may compete in registered matches on the same basis as an **Individual Member**.

Section 4. An **Organization Member** shall be any organization of good repute in any nation which is interested in the goals and aims of this Corporation, desires to hold registered matches and which pays such dues as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Each **Organization Member** shall be entitled to receive one subscription to the Corporation periodical, if any.

Section 5. A **Life Member** shall be any person who meets the requirements for **Individual Membership** and who pays such a fee as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Each **Life Member** shall be entitled to a continuous subscription to the Corporation periodical, if any, and all the privileges of an **Individual Member** for life.

ARTICLE IV — MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meeting.

1. One Annual Meeting of the members shall be held each year at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors.

2. The Annual Meeting is for the purpose of receiving the annual reports of the Corporation Officers, Directors and Committees; for the installation of Officers and Directors; for establishing dues, fees, and other compulsory charges; for establishing competition schedules; and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

3. Notice of the Annual Meeting shall be published to each Member not less than seventy-five (75) days prior to the meeting. The notice shall set forth the time, place, and agenda of such meeting.

4. The meeting of the Members at which time these Bylaws are adopted shall be the Annual Meeting for the first calendar year.

Section 2. Special Meetings.

1. Special Meetings of the Members may be called at the discretion of the President, or a majority of the Directors, or by written petition of at least one-fourth (1/4) of the Members. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary to call such meeting within forty-five (45) days after such demand.

2. Notice of Special Meetings of Members, stating the time and in general terms the purpose thereof, shall be given to each Member at least five (5) days before such meeting.

3. No business other than specified in the notice of the meeting will be transacted at any Special Meeting of the Corporation.

Section 3. Quorum.

1. The presence in person or by written proxy of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Board of Directors is necessary to constitute a quorum at each Annual Meeting or Special Meeting called by the President or Board of Directors.

2. The presence in person or by written proxy of at least three-quarters (3/4) of the members requesting a Special Meeting is necessary to constitute a quorum at that Special Meeting.

Polly Holler
Fabrury

Tu thu Editur
Deer Sur.

i sur do enjoi writtens bi a gui
whoo kin use wurdz lak ENCHIRIDI-
ON. shows he is gradueted frum hi
schul and is pruty smart. Givs a
cumfutable feelin that he knos whut
he is talkin about and kin be trustid.
lets hav mor of him.

urs fer big wurdz
Minl Non-Enomem

3. If a quorum is not present at any meeting, such a meeting shall be adjourned and recalled under the original requirements.

Section 4. Voting.

1. Each Individual or Associate or Life Member is entitled to one vote.

2. Each Individual or Associate or Life Member may designate any other Individual or Life Member as proxy provided written authorization is filed with the Executive Secretary. Such authorization shall be dated and shall be valid for only one meeting. An Individual or Life Member may accumulate and vote no more than five (5) proxies at any one meeting.

3. A majority vote of the members present or by proxy is controlling unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws.

ARTICLE V — BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Preceding President, and a Director elected or appointed by each Organization Member holding registered matches.

Section 2. Duties and Powers.

1. The government of the Corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors, who shall have the power to make all necessary contracts, to borrow money, to secure the same by mortgage, or deed of trust to the property of the Corporation, and as evidence of the indebtedness secured by such mortgage or deed of trust, to issue bonds therefore; and they shall have the charge and control of all its property, and may set dues for the Members in the manner and subject to such rules, regulations and restrictions provided in these Bylaws.

2. Any decision of the Board of Directors may be repealed by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Membership.

Section 3. Meetings.

1. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called at a time and place to be determined by the President.

2. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called at any time on the order of the President or on the order of a majority of the Directors.

3. Notice of Special Meetings of the Board of Directors, stating the time and in general terms the purpose, shall be mailed or personally given to each Director no later than

forty-five (45) days preceding the day appointed for the meeting.

4. If all Directors shall be present at any meeting, any business may be transacted without previous notice.

5. Two-thirds (2/3) of the Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board at all meetings and the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Directors shall be necessary to pass any resolution or authorize any act of the Corporation.

Section 4. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors except that of a member of the Executive Board of Directors shall be filled by the Organization which was represented by the vacant Director.

Section 5. Standing Rules.

1. Each member of the Board of Directors shall serve without compensation or reward, except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws.

2. The Board of Directors shall cause to be kept a complete record of all its acts and proceedings of its meetings, and to present a full statement at the Annual Meeting of the Members, showing in detail the condition of the affairs of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI — EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The Executive Board of Directors shall be composed of the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Preceding President.

Section 2. The Executive Board of Directors shall have the power to veto any action of the Board of Directors by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of its members, to pay and discharge all debts, and to do all matters and things necessary or incident to, or in aid of, the carrying out of the aim and purpose of the Corporation.

Section 3. Meetings.

1. Regular meetings of the Executive Board of Directors shall be called at a time and place to be determined by the President.

2. Special meetings of the Executive Board of Directors shall be called at any time on the order of the President or on the order of a majority of the Executive Directors.

3. Notice of Special Meetings of the Executive Board of Directors stating the time and in general terms the purpose, shall be mailed or personally given to each Executive Director no later than forty-five (45) days preceding the day appointed for the meeting.

4. If all Executive Directors shall be present at any meeting, any busi-

ness may be transacted without previous notice.

5. Two-thirds (2/3) of the Executive Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board at all meetings and the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Executive Directors shall be necessary to pass any resolution or authorize any act of the Corporation.

Section 4. Vacancies.

Any vacancy in the Executive Board of Directors occurring during the year through death, resignation, removal or other cause, shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by a majority vote of the remaining Executive Directors. An exception to this rule shall be that in the event of three (3) or more vacancies in the Executive Board of Directors occurring at any one time, they shall be filled by vote of the Members at a meeting duly called.

Section 5. Standing Rules.

1. Each member of the Executive Board of Directors shall serve without compensation or reward, except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws.

2. The Executive Board of Directors shall cause to be kept a complete record of all its acts and proceedings of its meetings, and to present a full statement at the Annual Meeting of the Members, showing in detail the condition of the affairs of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VII — OFFICERS

Section 1. The Executive Officers of the Corporation shall be the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. The Executive Officers shall be elected by written ballot of
(Next page please)

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the Individual Members. A slate of nominees shall be prepared by the nominating committee and published for three (3) consecutive months before the election in the Corporation periodical.

Section 3. The Executive Officers shall hold office for twenty-four (24) months or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 4. The Vice-President and Executive Secretary shall be elected at odd-year elections; the President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected at even-year elections.

ARTICLE VIII — PRESIDENT

Section 1. The President is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

Section 2. He shall preside at all membership meetings, and at all meetings of the Executive Board of Directors.

Section 3. He shall appoint all committees with the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall be an ex officio member of all committees.

Section 4. He shall sign and execute all contracts in the name of the Corporation when authorized to do so by the Board of Directors; appoint and discharge agents and employees, or delegate this duty as he may elect, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors; and he shall have general supervision over the management of all affairs of the Corporation.

ARTICLE IX — VICE-PRESIDENT

Section 1. The Vice-President shall be vested with all the powers and shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence or disability of the President.

Section 2. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. He shall sign and execute all match contracts when authorized to do so by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. The Vice-President shall also perform such duties in connection with the operation of the Corporation as he may undertake at the suggestion of the President.

ARTICLE X

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Section 1. The Executive Secretary shall perform all duties incident to

the Office of the Executive Secretary, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, including: He shall keep the minutes of all proceedings of the Members and of the Boards of Directors in books provided for that purpose. He shall attend to the giving and serving of notices of all meetings of the Members and of the Board of Directors. He shall keep the book of Bylaws, the Corporation Seal, if any, and such other books, records and papers as the Board of Directors may direct. He shall execute with the President, in the name of the Corporation, contracts (except match contracts), and instruments which have first been approved by the Board of Directors. In the absence or disability of the Treasurer, and under the direction of the President, he shall execute in the name of the Corporation checks for expenditure authorized by the Executive Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Executive Secretary shall also perform such duties connected with the operation of the Corporation as he may undertake at the suggestion of the President.

ARTICLE XI RECORDING SECRETARY

Section 1. The Recording Secretary shall perform all duties incident to the Office of Recording Secretary; subject to the control of the Board of Directors, including: He shall keep a proper membership book showing the name of each Member of the Corporation, and such other books, records, and papers as the Board of Directors may direct. He shall execute with the President, in the name of the Corporation, all certificates of membership.

Section 2. The Recording Secretary shall also perform such duties connected with the operation of the Corporation as he may undertake at the suggestion of the President.

ARTICLE XII — TREASURER

Section 1. The Treasurer shall perform all duties incident to the Office of the Treasurer, subject to the control of the Executive Board of Directors, including: He shall execute in the name of the Corporation all checks for expenditures authorized

by the Executive Board of Directors. He shall receive and deposit all funds of the Corporation in the bank(s) selected by the Executive Board of Directors, which funds shall be paid out only by checks as hereinbefore provided. He shall account for all receipts, disbursements and balance on hand.

Section 2. The Treasurer, together with the President, shall prepare the annual budget and submit it to the Board of Directors for their approval.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall also perform such duties connected with the operation of the Corporation as he make undertake at the suggestion of the President.

ARTICLE XIII — HEAVY GUN COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Heavy Gun Committee shall consist of three (3) Individual Members nominated and elected by a majority vote of the Heavy Gun competitors at the annual Heavy Gun Championship Match.

Section 2. The Chairman of the Heavy Gun Committee shall be designated by the members of the Heavy Gun Committee from among their number.

Section 3. The members of the Heavy Gun Committee shall serve a term of one (1) year or until the next Heavy Gun Championship Match, whichever is greater.

Section 4. The Heavy Gun Committee shall be responsible for making recommendations regarding Heavy Gun competition to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIV — HUNTER RIFLE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Hunter Rifle Committee shall consist of three (3) Individual Members nominated and elected by a majority vote of the Hunter Rifle competitors at the annual Hunter Rifle Championship Match.

Section 2. The Chairman of the Hunter Rifle Committee shall be designated by the members of the Hunter Rifle Committee from among their number.

Section 3. The members of the Hunter Rifle Committee shall serve a term of one (1) year or until the next Hunter Rifle Championship Match, whichever is greater.

Section 4. The Hunter Rifle Committee shall be responsible for making recommendations regarding Hunter Rifle competition to the Board of Directors.

PRECISION SHOOTING MARCH '70

VARMINT HUNTERS

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ARTICLE XV — VARMINT RIFLE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Varmint Rifle Committee shall consist of three (3) Individual Members nominated and elected by a majority vote of the Varmint Rifle competitors at the annual Varmint Rifle Championship Match.

Section 2. The Chairman of the Varmint Rifle Committee shall be designated by the members of the Varmint Rifle Committee from among their number.

Section 3. The members of the Varmint Rifle Committee shall serve a term of one (1) year or until the next Varmint Rifle Championship Match, whichever is greater.

Section 4. The Varmint Rifle Committee shall be responsible for making recommendations regarding Varmint Rifle competition to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XVI

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Section 1. Special committees may be formed by the President at any time as deemed necessary or advantageous to the Corporation.

Section 2. Chairman of special committees shall attend Board of Directors' Meetings when they have business to transact.

ARTICLE XVII

SUSPENSION, EXPULSION AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Section 1. A Member may be removed from office, suspended for a period, or expelled for cause, such as violation of any of these Bylaws or other rules of the Corporation, or for conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Corporation. Such removal, suspension or expulsion shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all the Members at a Special Meeting, provided that a statement of the charges and a notice of the time and place of the Special Meeting have been mailed to the Member at least fifteen (15) days before the Special Meeting, and that the Member will have an opportunity to present a defense at the meeting. Voting by mail or proxy shall not be permitted at such Special Meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII — FINANCES

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall establish a schedule of fees that shall be sufficient to pay the Corporation's expenses and to maintain the value of the Corporation's assets.

Section 2. The fiscal year shall be from February 1st to January 31st.

Section 3. Annually between the end of the fiscal year and the Annual Meeting, the books and accounts shall be audited by a special auditing committee of two (2) appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Directors. The Board of Directors, by a majority vote, may cause an independent audit to be made by an outside auditing firm at any time when in their judgment it is deemed advisable.

Section 4. The net savings or surplus remaining after all operating costs and other expenses have been paid shall remain in the Corporation's treasury for the purchase of new equipment or for contingencies, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. The net savings in any event shall not be distributed to the Members for their individual use.

ARTICLE XIX — AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments of these Bylaws may be made by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Individual Members of this Corporation in good standing. Amendments may be acted upon at any meeting of the Members or by mail ballot, provided the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been stated in the notice of the meeting and that each Member shall have had at least one week's notice in advance of such proposed amendment.

ARTICLE XX — DISSOLUTION

Section 1. The Corporation may be dissolved by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the Individual Members.

Section 2. Funds received from the sale of all Corporation assets at the time of dissolution shall, after all obligations of the Corporation have been paid, be given to a worthy organization with similar purpose.

PUGET SOUND BENCHREST RIFLE CLUB, INC.

1970 Shooting Schedule

March 14, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. (non reg.) 100 yards. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter.

April 11, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. (non reg.) 200 yards. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter.

May 2, Saturday—10:00 A.M. (reg.) 300 meters. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter. Handgun 100 yards, championship stage.

May 23, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. (reg.) NW Regional Championship. Benchrest Rifle 100 and 200 yards. Heavy Varmint Rifle 200 yards.

May 24, Sunday—10:00 A.M. (reg.) NW Regional Championship. Heavy Varmint Rifle 100 yards. Light Varmint Rifle 100 and 200 yards.

June 20, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. (reg.) 200 yards. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter. Hand-

gun, final championship stage 100 yards.

June 21, Sunday—10:00 A.M. (reg.) 300 meters. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter.

July 18, Saturday—10:00 A.M. (non reg.) 200 yards. Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter. Handgun shooting (time permitting).

Aug. 15, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. (reg.) Washington State Championship. Benchrest Rifle 100 and 200 yards. Heavy Varmint Rifle 200 yards.

Aug. 16, Sunday—10:00 A.M. (reg.) Wash. State Championship. Heavy Varmint and Light Varmint 100 yards. Light Varmint Rifle 200 yards.

Sept. 12, Saturday—10:00 A.M. (non reg.) 100 yards. Hunter Rifle 5-5 shot matches for score. Handgun shooting.

Sept. 26, Saturday — 10:00 A.M. "Flybustin" Shoot 100 yards. Any Rifle not over 13½ pounds. Hunting Handgun for the "Yum Yum" award.

1. NBRSA registration fees for registered matches paid by club.

a. Entry fee—\$3.00 per gun class per stage.

2. Rifle class and stage shot in the order listed in program.

3. No bench rotation.

4. All matches held at the Puget Sound Benchrest Rifle Club range.

5. NBRSA rules and rifle specifications will apply except for no hunter rifle competitor classifications.

6. Hunting Handgun — Max. barrel length 12", overall gun length 19" exclusive of scope.

Championship aggregate for the Sietz award will be the grand aggregate of the May 2nd plus the June 20 matches.

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Fit you and your rifle butt for better holds — better scores. Exclusive pre-formed elbow pads. No-slip 10-X diamond Neoprene elbow pad covers. Shooting-designed sleeves eliminate tugging. No elbow seam. Stabilized pulse beat control sling pad. Self-adjusting back tension. Rear pocket for accessories.

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Random Shots



Betty Summerall Duncan

By BETTY SUMMERALL DUNCAN

More and more competitive shooters are distinguishing themselves in action in Vietnam. And, really, what better exercise could there be for maintaining one's "cool" under the pressure of enemy attack than the control over every breath, every pulsation . . . plus the coordination and self-discipline . . . so necessary on the firing line?

From Third Army Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga., comes word of the decorations awarded to MAJOR PRESLEY W. KENDALL, Deputy Chief of Staff for ROTC in the Southeast. Pres will be an inspiration to the 45,000 ROTC cadets in 173 high schools under 3rd Army Command in strengthening their qualities of

Major Presley W. Kendall, U.S. Army—Decorated for gallantry in Vietnam.



leadership and their marksmanship ability, in particular. Look for a sizable delegation at Perry this year.

For gallantry in action during his second tour of duty in Vietnam, Major Kendall was awarded the Bronze Star with "V" Device for Heroism, two additional Bronze Stars for Meritorious Service and for Meritorious Achievement, the Army Commendation Medal for Meritorious Achievement, the Air Medal, and Purple Heart; also, the Combat Infantryman Badge, a U.S. Presidential Unit Citation, and a Vietnamese Presidential Unit Citation, in addition to other commendations for which he has been recommended.

While serving as Executive Officer of 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, Pres Kendall was wounded when their headquarters was under heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire and, leaving the safety of his bunker, he went to the highest point on the perimeter in an attempt to determine the direction and range of the enemy fire. As the shelling increased, he was pelted by rocks and fragments and the firebase was ordered evacuated. Kendall, wounded, was on the last helicopter out. On the following day when a portion of his battalion was not in radio contact, he commanded a helicopter, correctly analyzed their location, and effected their rescue, even though he had been directed to bed by the Battalion Surgeon. . . . Among his other notable performances, he was commended while serving as S-5 with 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, for "conducting an intensive psychologi-

cal operations campaign between Pleiku and An Khe. Working closely with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, he directed an extensive program aimed at reducing enemy mining activities along vital routes, thus increasing the confidence of the Vietnamese population."

When Pres returned to Vietnam in Sept. 1968, he was #2 in National Smallbore, having placed as runner-up in both the National Prone and Position Championships at Camp Perry '68. Furthermore, he is no slouch in big bore. . . . So, here is a prediction—now that he's back in competitive circulation, keep your eye on Pres Kendall in the forthcoming World Championships. He'll be hard to beat. The rougher the competition, the better he likes it. I ought to know . . . having observed him in action since he was 11 years old.

* * *

You won't be seeing S/Sgt. Martin I. Gunnarsson's name in the competitive line-up for awhile. The 1964 Olympic bronze medalist at 300-meters was ordered to Vietnam early in January. "Gunny's" many friends wish him well.

* * *

What fun they had over the amusing appellations assigned the competitors at Denver's ODD BALL shoot! Winner was none other than P.S. Smallbore Technical Editor, Herb Hollister, also known as "Bare Ball". Herb out-X'd Creed Page, entered as "High Ball", 1596-135X to 1596-120X. . . . In fact, the Hollister family really had the ball rolling as

PRECISION SHOOTING MARCH '70

"Cool Ball", Jack Hollister, had the 3rd-ranking score of 1596-118X for Hi Expert. Herb's #2 grandson, Scott Hollister, "Fink Ball", was #2 Marksman with 1572-74X, behind "Fast Ball" Stephen Krog's 1580 - 79X. "Square Ball" Fred Picco, of Ft. Collins, had 1588-104X to top the Sharpshooters.

"High Ball" Page, from Grand Junction, Creedmoored "Base Ball" Frank Burch's 400-35X to win the 50-yd iron. . . . Smallbore Exec. for the Colorado State R & P Assoc., "Lotta Ball" Susan Mullarky, an Expert from Wheatridge, had "lotta" power with the only clean score at 50-meters iron, a 400-26X. Another Expert, "Whoopee Ball" Irving Whitney of Casper, Wyoming, fired the next high score of 399-30X. . . . When "Knuckle Ball" Walter Krog, an Expert from Boulder, rolled up a 799-49X for the winning Metallic Agg. and "Whoopee Ball" Whitney had 798-58X for runner-up, and "Cool Ball" Hollister was 3rd with 797-56X, the Master "ball players" really considered themselves to be behind the 8-ball. . . .

But, not for long . . . as King of the Mountain in Colorado territory, "Bare Ball" Hollister was warming up with a "single whammy" for a 400-35X win in the Dewar any. "Cool Ball" Hollister was too close for comfort, however, with a 400-34X and still leading his grandfather in the Grand. And, too, "High Ball" Page was threatening with a 400-31X. . . . It was time to let go with the "double whammy" — and that he did with a wallop at 100-yds any, finishing up with a 20X possible on the second stage for a 400-37X. The 100-yd any always has been Herb's special course of fire. Page had 400-31X, "Jack Ball" Miller, of Lowry AFB, 400-30X, and Larry "Hernia Ball" Higgins, a 400-29X, while Jack Hollister tripped in the 1st stage for a 399-28X, but still good for Hi Expert. We are not sure just who is prouder of whom — grandson of grandpa, or vice versa. In the Any Sight Agg., it was Herb —

800-72X, Creed Page — 800-62X; then Jack Hollister in 3rd place — 799-62X. . . . What a ball game!

* * *

It was Jack Hollister who converted Colorado's 7th Annual Junior Outdoor Prone Invitational into a one-man show. Winning 3 of the 4 fired matches and all 3 aggregates, Jack's 1595-116X was so outstanding that, had he stayed home, Scott Hollister would have taken the Aggregate with 1578-79X. Jack did yield to Scott at 100-yds any where he was outclassed 398-22X to 397-21X. . . . In the 2-man team match, they split up in order to pass on to newer shooters the benefit of the superior coaching which they have received from a certain knowledgeable gentleman from Boulder.

Started originally by Larry Higgins to encourage other juniors, the annual Denver event attracts a larger group of enthusiastic young shooters each year. Phyllis Burns of Beulah, Colo., was awarded the "new shooter" trophy for displaying the most interest.

* * *

Where credit is due —

Not only is The Colorado Bulletin, edited by Dave Dunn, of Leadville,

interesting and informative, but the copy has personality. . . . Many shooters from Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, who nominated Colorado R & P Assoc. president Lowell Higgins for NRA Director, are bitterly disappointed that his name failed to appear on the ballot. A guest editorial in the Jan. 1970 Colorado Bulletin, by the immediate past State President of the Colorado R & P Assoc., Dr. Alan W. Sexton, presents the case for the competitive shooter.

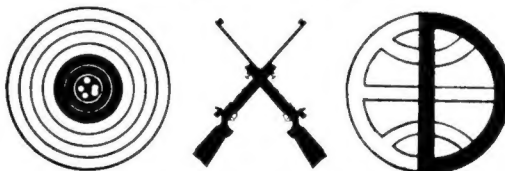
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ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Gentlemen:

Our club is affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and it is the desire of our club to provide the N.S.C.M. program to our membership.

Our club has _____ active shooters.

Please assign our club an N.S.C.M. club number and forward supplies, at no charge, to the above address for our participation.

Sincerely,

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Title: _____ Phone: (_____) _____

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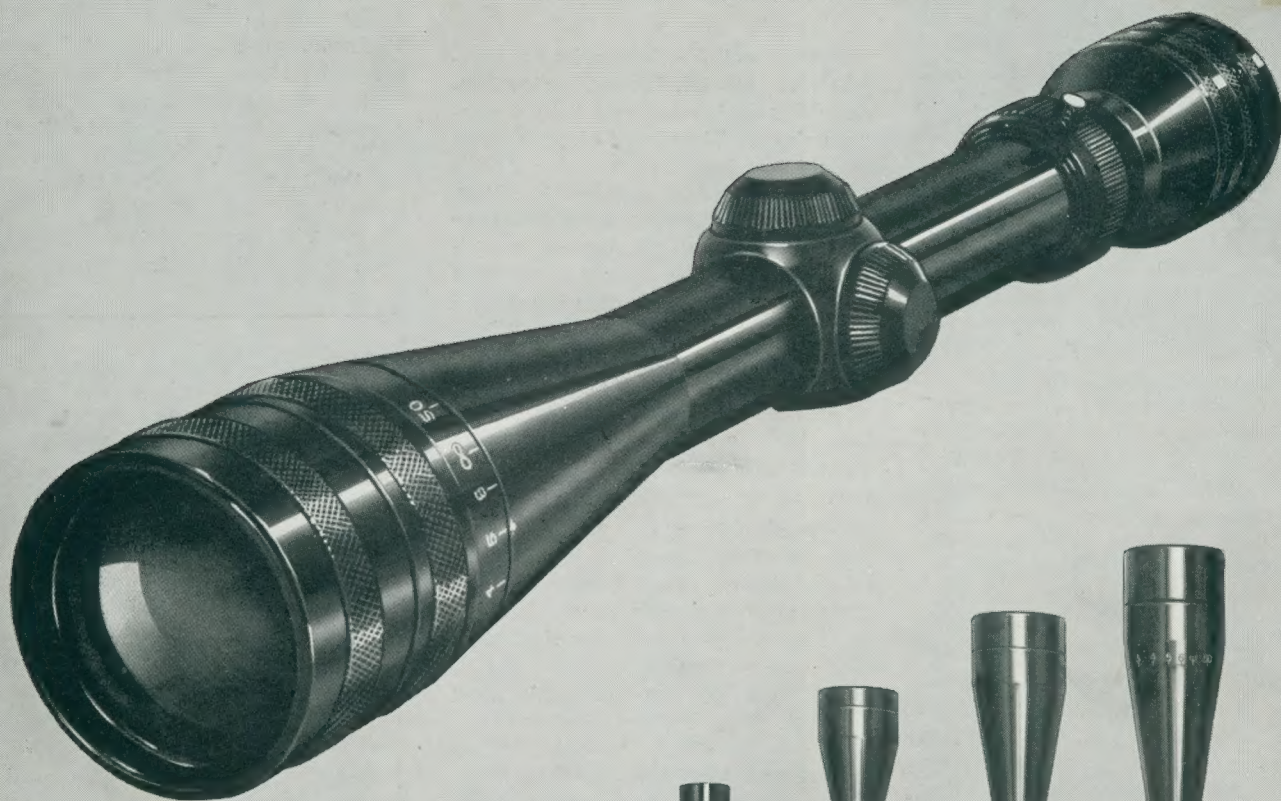
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